UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/665,119	09/22/2003	Yoshiyuki Kondo	117254	5417

25944   7590   05/15/2007

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EXAMINER
BASHORE, WILLIAM L

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2176	

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
05/15/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>21 February 2007</u>.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-14</u> is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-14</u> is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☒ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6)☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1.   This action is responsive to communications: Request for Reconsideration filed 9/21/2007, to the

original application filed **9/22/2003**, IDS filed 9/22/2003 and 12/18/2005.

2.   Claims 1-14 pending. Claims 1, 7, 8, 9 are independent.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set

forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the
> differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been
> obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall
> not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

4.   **Claims 1-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Leak et al.**

(hereinafter Leak), U.S. Patent No. 6,182,072 filed 3/26/1997, in view of Yoda (hereinafter Yoda), U.S.

Patent No. 5,890,173 filed 11/20/1996, and further in view of Bauer (hereinafter Bauer), U.S. Patent No.

5,877,759 issued March 1999.

        In regard to independent claim 1, Leak teaches a WebTV network client (a communication terminal)

(Leak column 3 lines 52-65; compare with *"A communication terminal used in a state where the communication*

terminal is connected to a network, comprising:").

        Leak teaches accessing a Web page, said accessing based upon information from a currently

downloaded Web page, or from a Web search engine result (Leak column 6 lines 25-36; compare with *"an*

access unit configured to access a predetermined Web page through the network on the basis of access data for

accessing the predetermined Web page;").

Leak does not specifically teach a "*printing unit*" for printing on a medium. However, Yoda teaches a print apparatus whereby hypermedia documents corresponding to links on a page are printed (typically on sheets of paper) (Yoda Abstract – at bottom, column 5 lines 52-67, column 6 lines 1-7; compare with "*a printing unit configured to print a predetermined image on a printing medium;*"). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to apply Yoda to Leak, providing Leak the benefit of printing hypermedia documents in a form that is easy for a user to use (see Yoda Abstract – at bottom).

Leak teaches reading/displaying and analyzing a Web page for hyperlinks accordingly (Leak column 7 lines 35-46). It is noted that the analyzed hypertext links (character strings) can be identified from results of a conventional Web search engine, which typically incorporate user inputted keyword queries (Leak Abstract, column 6 lines 27-36, column 8 lines 5-13; compare with "*a reading unit configured....keywords and character strings;*").

Leak teaches reading/displaying and analyzing a Web page for hyperlinks accordingly (Leak column 7 lines 35-46). It is noted that the analyzed hypertext links (character strings) can be identified from results of a "conventional" Web search engine, which typically incorporate images and user inputted keyword queries (i.e. Google, etc.) (Leak Abstract, column 6 lines 27-36, column 8 lines 5-13). Leak does not specifically teach printing said character strings and keywords displayed in input boxes (i.e. printing a typical Google result page). However, Yoda teaches a print apparatus whereby hypermedia documents (home pages) and/or documents corresponding to links on a page are printed (typically on sheets of paper) (Yoda Abstract – at bottom, column 5 lines 52-67, column 6 lines 1-7; compare with "*a first print instruction unit....image of the Web page accessed by the access unit;*", and "*a read instruction unit....from the first print instruction unit;*"). It is additionally noted that Web pages are typically printed by default with its URL character string (typically at top, or bottom, of said page). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to apply Yoda's printing of pages gleaned from URLs on a page to Leak's display of pages from a search engine result, providing Leak the benefit of printing hypermedia documents in a form that is easy for a user to use (i.e. printing all pages listed on a "hit list" from a search engine result page (see Yoda Abstract – at bottom).

Leak teaches that results (displayed Web pages) can be attained from a conventional Web search engine (Leak Abstract, column 6 lines 27-36, column 8 lines 5-13). Since search results (i.e. Google, etc.) typically rely on initial user keyword input, Leak's character strings (URLs) are at least associated with a keyword(s) (compare with "*a record instruction unit...string with the keyword;*").

Leak teaches a keyword input unit (keyboard) (Leak column 4 lines 24-25; compare with "*a keyboard input unit configured to make the user enter an arbitrary keyword;*").

Leak teaches reading/displaying and analyzing a Web page for hyperlinks accordingly (Leak column 7 lines 35-46). It is noted that the analyzed hypertext links (character strings) can be identified from results of a "conventional" Web search engine, which typically incorporate images and user inputted keyword queries (i.e. Google, etc.) (Leak Abstract, column 6 lines 27-36, column 8 lines 5-13). Leak teaches displaying a sequence of generated (retrieved) Web pages from URLs of another Web page, such as results from a conventional search engine (Leak column 3 lines 1-5, column 7 lines 37-47; compare with "*a retrieval unit configured to retrieve a character string....recorded in the recording medium;*", and "*a first access instruction unit configured...detected by the retrieval unit;*").

Leak teaches reading/displaying and analyzing a Web page for hyperlinks accordingly (Leak column 7 lines 35-46). It is noted that the analyzed hypertext links (character strings) can be identified from results of a "conventional" Web search engine, which typically incorporate images and user inputted keyword queries (i.e. Google, etc.) (Leak Abstract, column 6 lines 27-36, column 8 lines 5-13). The Web pages are displayed in sequence accordingly. Leak does not specifically teach printing said display of sequenced Web pages. However, Yoda teaches a print apparatus whereby hypermedia documents (home pages) and/or documents corresponding to links on a page are printed (typically on sheets of paper) (Yoda Abstract – at bottom, column 5 lines 52-67, column 6 lines 1-7; compare with "*a second print instruction....from the first access instruction unit.*"). It is additionally noted that Web pages are typically printed by default with its URL character string (typically at top, or bottom, of said page). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to apply Yoda's printing of pages gleaned from URLs on a page to Leak's display sequence of pages

from a search engine result, providing Leak the benefit of printing hypermedia documents in a form that is easy

for a user to use (i.e. printing all pages listed on a "hit list" from a search engine result page (see Yoda Abstract

– at bottom).

Leak does not specifically teach reading character strings indicating access data (i.e. URLs) and

keywords from a printing medium. However, Bauer teaches an intelligent Internet assistant to a client, whereby

a document can be scanned and OCR applied, as well as parsers URL components and keywords

(i.e. from OCR text) (Bauer Abstract, column 12 lines 50-65, Figures 3-9). It would have been obvious to one of

ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to apply Bauer to Leak, providing Leak the benefit of

autonomous processing of whole tasks, which is better suited for typical tasks in the Internet (see Bauer column

2 lines 54-61).

In regard to dependent claim 2, Leak teaches user selection of a Web page that he/she would like to

examine more closely (Leak column 8 lines 30-34).

In regard to dependent claim 3, Leak teaches a keyword input unit (keyboard) (Leak column 4 lines

24-25).

In regard to dependent claims 4, 5, Leak teaches reading/displaying and analyzing a Web page for

hyperlinks accordingly (Leak column 7 lines 35-46). It is noted that the analyzed hypertext links (character

strings) can be identified from results of a "conventional" Web search engine, which typically incorporate

images and user inputted keyword queries (i.e. Google, etc.) (Leak Abstract, column 6 lines 27-36, column 8

lines 5-13). It is noted that since typical Web search engines provide for multiple keyword input, it would be

well within reason for the skilled artisan to use Leak in view of Yoda to print out a search results page with

URLs (i.e. marked columns), along with associated (i.e. marked) keywords.

In regard to dependent claim 6, Leak teaches reading/displaying and analyzing a Web page for hyperlinks, and displays associated pages accordingly (Leak column 7 lines 35-46). It is noted that Web pages may be generated from a currently-downloaded Web page (and not utilizing a search engine) (Leak column 6 lines 26-36).

In regard to independent claim 7, claim 7 incorporates substantially similar subject matter as claimed in claim 1, and is rejected along the same rationale.

In regard to independent claim 8, claim 8 reflects the computer program product comprising computer executable instructions used for implementing the apparatus as claimed in claim 1, and is rejected along the same rationale.

In regard to independent claim 9, claim 9 reflects the system comprising computer executable instructions used for implementing the apparatus as claimed in claim 1, and is rejected along the same rationale.

In regard to dependent claims 10-14, claims 10-14 reflects the system comprising computer executable instructions used for implementing the apparatus as claimed in claims 2-6 respectively, and are rejected along the same rationale.

Response to Arguments

5.   Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-14 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

6.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to William L. Bashore whose telephone number is (571) 272-4088. The examiner can normally be reached on 11:30am - 8:00pm EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Heather Herndon can be reached on (571) 272-4136. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

7.   Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

WILLIAM BASHORE
PRIMARY EXAMINER

May 13, 2007